the Government to take measures against dumped imports by levying anti-dumping duties. The Act empowers Government to impose anti-dumping duties in those cases in which dumped imports are found to be causing material injury to the domestic industry. Before such a duty can be imposed the Authority designated by the Government has to make a finding on the existence of dumping and injury. The Designated Authority normally initiates an investigation only Upon receipt of a written request by or on behalf of the affected domestic industry. The Customs Tariff rules required the Designated Authority to satisfy itself that it has sufficient prima facie evidence of dumping, injury to domestic industry and of a causal link between the dumped imports and the alleged injury before it decides to initiate an investigation.

Export of Agricultural and Processed Food Products

3333. SHRI RAMJI LAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of agricultural and processed food products exported during the last three years and so far, item-wise;

(b) the stfcps taken and proposed to be taken by Government to boost the export of above items;

(c) whether the farmers get any additional remuneration for these products Which are exported;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to bring any policy paper on the export of agricultural goods; and

(f) if 10, the details thwtef ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) The details of exports of major agricultural and allied commodities since 1989-90 are given below :

(Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Commodity	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (April—November)
1.	Rice	426.52	461.57	754.98	616.45
2.	Wheat	2.14	31.13	121.47	8.48
3.	Coarse Grains	1.97	2.77	6.74	7.47
4.	Tobacco	175.04	263.39	377.29	300.65
5.	Spices	276.98	233.94	370.40	232.75
6.	Cashew	365.07	441.90	668.45	504.57
7.	Sesame & Niger Seed	137.52	91.34	101.19	72.17
8.	Groundnut	34.14	56.06	7.40	0.71
9.	Oilmeals	610.16	608.50	871.27	807.64
10.	Shellac	14.89	17.55	25.10	21.62
11.	Sugar & Molasses	32.51	37.57	144.23	67.98
12.	Floriculture Products	7.27	7.87	13.16	7.79
13.	Processed Fruits & Juices	68.39	60.40	88.38	85.73
14.	Misc. Processed Items	142.09	152.30	243.99	67.18
15.	Meat Preparations	113.70	139.84	230.52	160.77
16.	Fruits & Vegetables	201.90	213.25	348.96	215.19
		2610.29	2819.38	4373.53	3177.15

(Source : DGCI &S, Galcutta).

(b) to (f) India has a natural eonipaia-Hve advantage in agricultural exports because of our lower import needs of inputs,-our reasonable labour costs, and our diverse agro-climatic conditions. Government has, therefore, decided to accord high priority to agricultural exports and has already chalked out a strategy in this connection. While maximising foreign exchange earnings from the agricultural sector, as well as maximising returns to fanners, the strategy would be to do so in a manner that it doss not compromise our food security. A special thrust is being gi?eu to exports of horticultural produce and procened foods. Towards this end substantial allocations have already been made in tht Eighth Flan.

With the exchange rata adjustments, the intreduetions of a unified exchange rate, (ha lowering of customs duties, easier availability of credit for exports on softer terms, and changes and simplifications in the EXIM policy and P-reeodures, there is an environment in the country today which is highly conducive for exports. Within this eavirrement, the specific programmes nmdertaken or proposed to be undertaken for the agricultural sector are expected to substantially stepup agricultural exports within the Eighth Plan period.

Agri-experts provide an expanded Market to the fanners and therefore, help them in obtaining higher prices. This is likely to result in a more efficient utilisation of land, labour and capital.

The importance attached to the export of agricultural commodities is reflected in para 10 of the Draft Agricultural Policy Resolution laid on the Tabel of Lok Sabha by the Union Minister of Agriculture.

Production and consumption of F.C.V. Tobacco

3334. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total production of F.C.V, tobacco, domestic consumption and export demand for the last ten years, including this year;

(b) what is the unit value realisation to the grower as well as to the exporter; and

(e) what are the corresponding figures in other tobacco growing and exporting countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) The available figures of production and export of FCV tobacco are given below :

Year	Production (M. Kgs. in green weight)	Actual exports (M.Kgs. in packed weight)
1983-84	....	78.782
1984-85	107.05	58.142
1985-86	98.08	50.579
1986-87	113.74	51.720
1987-88	59.34	31.025
1988-89	116.21	29.445
1989-90	100.81	35.370
1990-91	109.49	47.017
1991-92	159.19	49.622
1992-93	152.00 (Provisional)	53.00 (Projections)